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WOOL Situation

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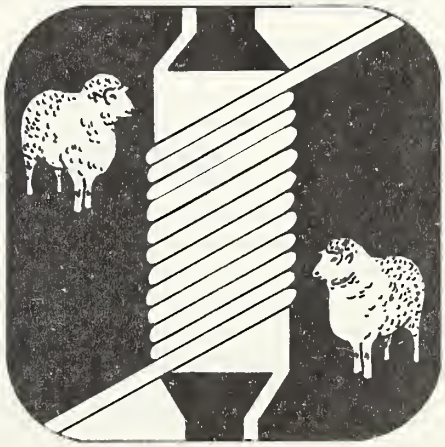

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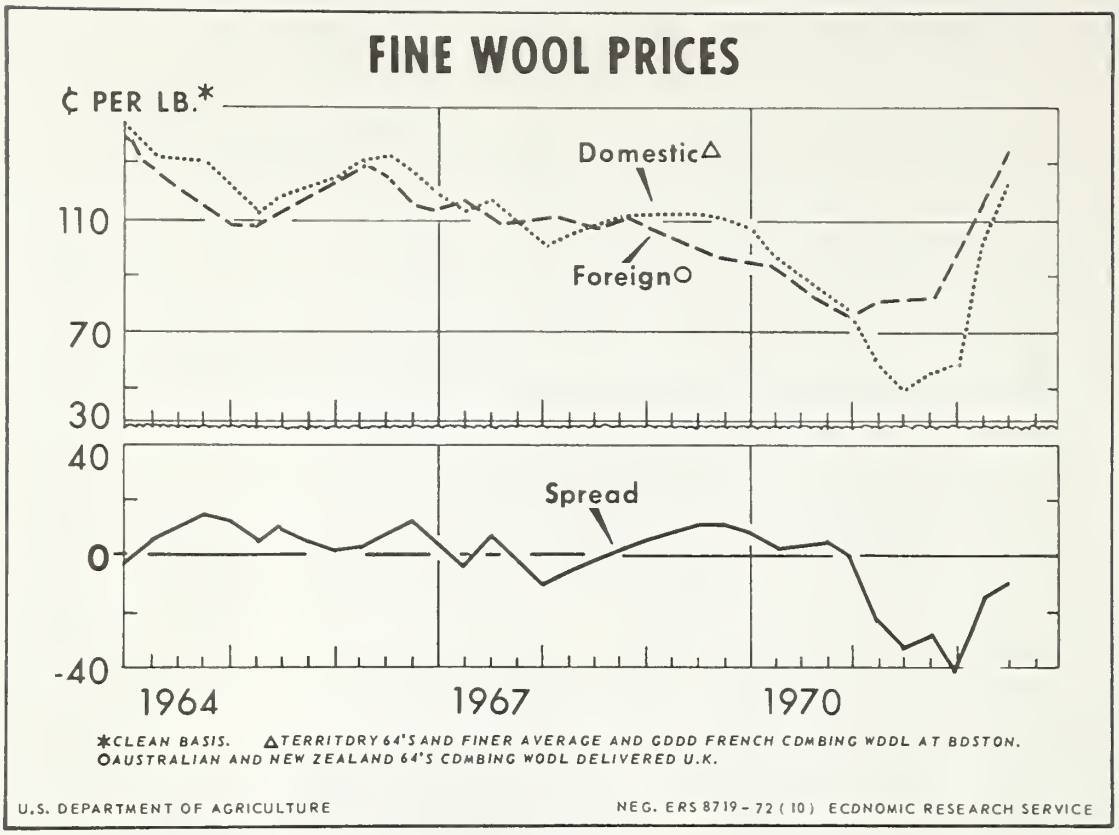

Figure 1

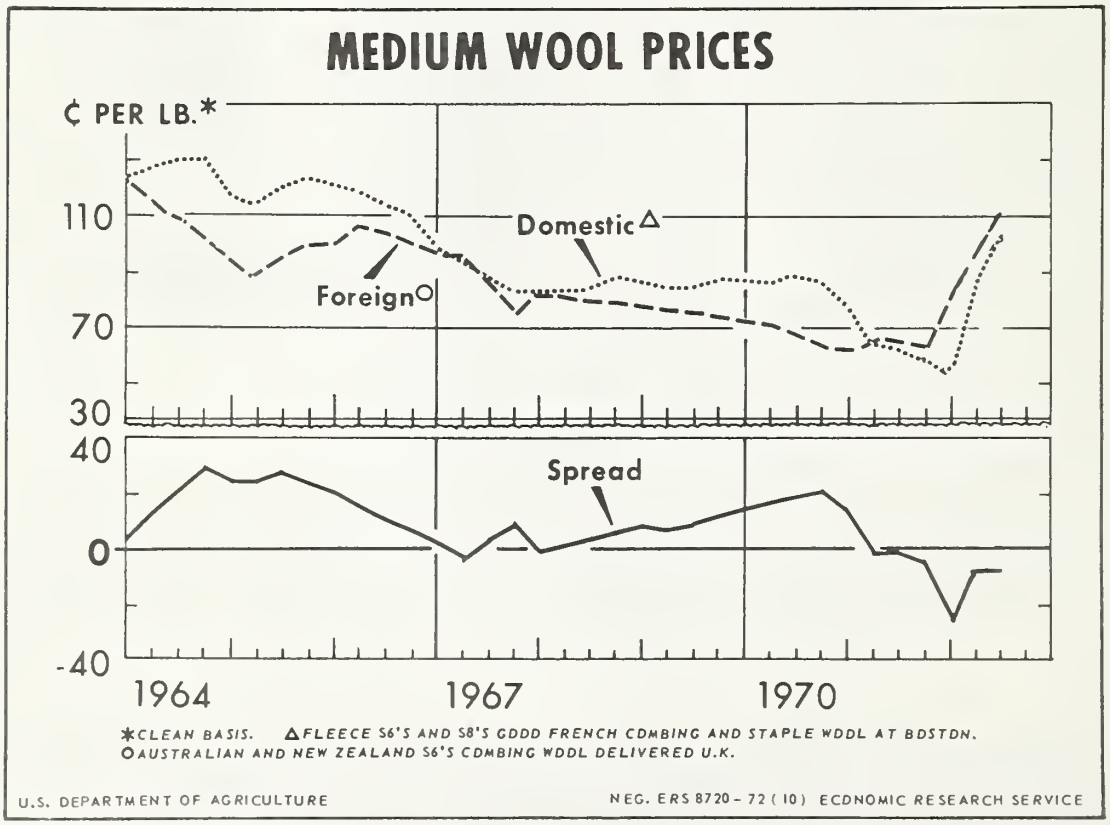

Figure 2

THE WOOL SITUATION

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Approved by
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The *Wool Situation* is published in February, April, August, and October.

SUMMARY

Prospects for strong prices of imported apparel wools in response to the tightening world supplies will help domestic wool markets again next year. Also, another decrease in U.S. wool output is likely, with indications of fewer sheep on farms in 1973. Growers' prices of shorn wool probably will stay above much of 1972, averaging moderately higher for the year. Demand for apparel wool, strengthened by rising consumer incomes and reduced trade stocks of wool products, may keep mill use close to 1972, despite higher average costs of the raw wool.

Growers' prices for shorn wool recovered sharply this year. Domestic supplies have declined and mill use has picked up. The 1972 national-average farm price of wool may about match most recent years and double 1971's Depression-level 19.4 cents a pound.

Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool at the beginning of 1972 far exceeded normal mill requirements, reflecting low prices paid for wool last year and the prospect of higher prices in 1972. This year has seen less production, relatively large exports, reduced imports, and more mill use. This points to smaller stocks next January 1, a plus factor in the price outlook. U.S. shorn wool production this year is declining 4 percent to 153 million pounds, grease basis. A futher decrease is expected in 1973 with reduced sheep numbers. The sheep and lamb kill has been down slightly this year, but so has the lamb crop and death losses continue relatively large.

The large stocks and low prices of U.S. wool relative to foreign wol in 1971 and the early months of 1972 put U.S. dealers in the unusual position of making commitments on exports. Prices of U.S. wools have been gaining on the foreign wools since last spring, which will eventually cause exports to drop. Exports increased from negligible quantities to 6.3 million pounds, clean content, in 1971 and then to 10.0 million pounds in the first 8 months of 1972.

Imports of raw apparel wool declined from 34 million pounds, clean content, in the first 8 months of 1971 to about 18 million this year, reflecting the adjustment underway in domestic supplies. However, the year ahead likely will see larger imports, based on expected stability in mill use, reduced stocks, and less production.

Mill use of raw apparel wool this year likely will total 140 to 145 million pounds, scoured basis, compared with 116 million in 1971. This upswing results from reduced wool prices in 1971 and the first few months of 1972 along with gains in consumer incomes. Mills have used more wool in both woolen yarn spinning and wool top production with increased emphasis on the finer wools. Mill use next year may total fairly close to this year, despite higher prices of raw wool. Production of wool tops for the export market likely will drop with the rise in raw wool prices. But stocks of wool tops probably have declined along with the decreasing inventories of wool fabrics, and consumer buying power is moving up.

U.S. output of predominately wool fabrics during the first half of 1972 trailed a year earlier. But the second half of 1972 may see some recovery, as the increased quantity of apparel wool put into process moves through the various stages of manufacturing. Smaller imports of apparel wool textiles have marked this year's situation, while exports, particularly of wool tops, have increased.

A little more raw carpet wool may be used in 1972, with the booming demand for carpets. But declining world supplies and recent sharp advances in prices of carpet wools are weakening wool's position relative to man-made fibers. U.S. consumption of carpet wool in 1973 may be off slightly. Reflecting the changing situation, imports of duty-free raw wool in recent months have slipped.

The 1972/73 Southern Hemisphere wool season opened with commission stocks nominal and world production decreasing further. World mill consumption of wool has picked up this year and is outrunning production, using up stocks accumulated the last few years. September prices averaged 91 percent above a year earlier. The market probably will continue firm moving into 1973. However, a shortrun cyclical downturn in mill use may develop, prompting a reversal of price trends. But lagging supplies probably will hold 1973 prices above most of this year.

Domestic mohair markets in 1973 are expected to continue relatively strong, after rising from 30 cents a pound in 1971 to about 65 cents this spring and then to over $1.00 in recent weeks. These higher average market prices may encourage U.S. producers to stabilize mohair production even though Wool Act payments will decline. Combined domestic use and exports of U.S. mohair, however, may decline next year, as U.S. supplies probably will still be down and prices up. Domestic use and exports in 1972 have been well ahead of 1971.

THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

Domestic Wool Prices Recover

U.S. wool prices have moved up sharply this year, after having fallen to Depression levels in 1971. Prices by mid-1972 had returned to around average levels of most recent years. Growers' prices for shorn wool rose from about 20 cents a pound, grease basis, in January to an estimated average of 44 cents in September. The strengthening market has kept the new clip moving rapidly out of producers' hands and the season-average farm price of shorn wool during 1972 may about double last year's 19.4 cents a pound. (See table 1.)

This year's market has seen the return of more normal price differences among grades of domestic wools as well as between similar qualities of domestic and foreign wools. Prices of domestic fine wools have advanced more than prices of medium domestic types, thus renewing the usual fine wool premiums which had been missing much of the last 2 years. (See figures 1 and 2, and table 11.)

Also, wool prices this year have increased substantially more in U.S. markets than elsewhere. This has reflected a catching-up process in the United States. Domestic fine wool prices during most of 1971, and medium wool prices late in the year, had dropped sharply relative to prices of Australian wools (figures 1 and 2). Much of this unusual price disparity has vanished since last spring. Still, prices of U.S. wools continue slightly below those of similar Australian wools.

Table 1.—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	36.5	37.4	35.6	25.3	20.4
February	34.8	38.2	35.7	24.6	21.1
March	38.0	40.4	36.5	23.3	24.0
April	41.6	42.8	37.5	22.9	29.5
May	41.7	43.5	36.6	21.2	37.0
June	41.9	42.8	37.5	21.3	41.2
July	40.7	41.4	37.1	18.7	41.1
August	39.4	39.9	34.2	17.9	43.0
September	39.9	39.2	31.6	18.9	44.0
October	37.8	39.6	32.5	17.0	
November	39.2	38.6	31.7	17.9	
December	38.0	38.6	28.2	16.8	
Weighted season average	40.5	41.8	35.5	19.4	

[1] Preliminary.

Last year, competition from man-made fibers and a substantial drop in mill consumption of raw apparel wool figured heavily in the severe domestic price decline. Prices of imported apparel wools were down. Also, commercial stocks of raw wool at the beginning of 1971 were sharply above effective mill requirements, particularly for the 60's and finer grades. However, imports stayed relatively large during the first half of the year. Prices, especially for finer wools, nose-dived. During the second half of 1971, exports of U.S. wool

got underway and imports trailed off, suggesting a little price recovery. But many producers who had been turning away all offers finally accepted the low market as fact and sold their year's clip. This boosted second half marketings above normal and kept prices down. The effect carried over into opening 1972 prices.

The beginning of 1972 saw commercial stocks of raw wool even larger, compared with mill requirements. Stocks of both fine and medium wool were up. But the bulge in beginning stocks turned out to be about the only negative factor for prices. Other developments were positive. Production of wool continued down, and mill use picked up. Exports of raw wool were up and imports down the first 8 months of 1972. Wool stocks apparently have come down since January, with the widening deficit in U.S. production. Prices of imported apparel wools have advanced.

Market developments in 1972 also favor the outlook for U.S. wool prices. The year 1973 likely will open with commercial stocks of raw wool down much closer to mill requirements. This should cause domestic wool prices to move along in their normal relationship with prices of foreign wool. U.S. wool production is expected to decrease again, and relatively tight world supplies point to strong prices of imported wools. U.S. mill consumption of raw apparel wool may stay close to 1972. Domestic prices in the first half of the year, when the bulk of production usually moves out of growers' hands, likely will average moderately above the first half of 1972, and second-half 1973 prices may be close to a year earlier.

Another Drop in U.S. Wool Production

The downtrend in U.S. shorn wool production, underway since 1960, likely will continue during 1973. Output of shorn wool in 1972 has declined about 4 percent to about 153 million pounds, grease basis. (See figure 3.) Next year's production prospects are dimmed by indications of fewer sheep on hand to be shorn next spring and summer. Slaughter has been down about 4 percent so far this year. But a decrease for the year of some 14 percent, an unlikely event, would be necessary to offset the smaller lamb crop and usual death losses. Accordingly, next January's sheep inventory is expected to be moderately below this year's 18.5 million head.

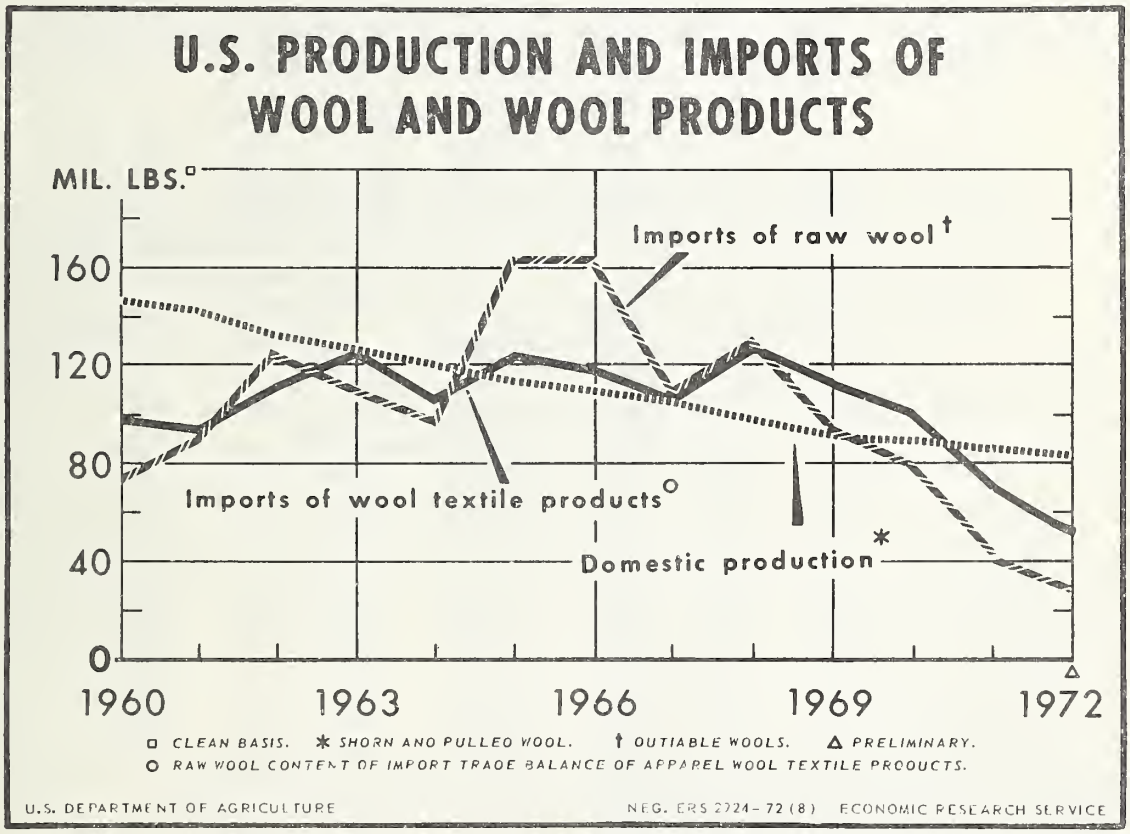


Figure 3

Stocks of Apparel Wool to Decline

Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool next January 1 likely will total markedly less than 1972 and reflect fewer weeks of mill supply. Adjustment in stocks taking place this year is indicated by declines in both production and imports as well as by increased mill use and exports. The increased rate of mill use coupled with a normal 19-week supply would mean January 1973 stocks of perhaps 45-50 million pounds, scoured basis.

Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool on January 1 this year were down slightly from a year earlier and moderately less than any year since 1960, although sharply above usual mill requirements. Mill consumption of wool also had declined and beginning 1972 stocks, at 63 million pounds, scoured basis, represented 31 weeks of supply. This was up sharply from 25 weeks of supply in 1971 and an average of 19 weeks during the last decade (table 2). Thus, 1972 commercial stocks indicated an apparent increase over normal levels of about 12 weeks of supply, which translates to some 24 million pounds of wool. This probably reflected the extremely low prices paid for raw wool during 1971 along with trade expectations of price rises in 1972. A 19-week supply at the beginning of 1972 would have totaled around 39 million pounds.

January 1972 stocks of 60's and finer wools totaled a little more than a year earlier. At 30 weeks of supply, they continued large relative to the 1960's. Stocks of coarser raw apparel wools totaled slightly fewer pounds in 1972. But consumption had declined, and weeks of supply jumped to 32 from about 18 in 1971.

Stocks of foreign apparel wool were down again last January; those of domestic wools increased. This generally reflected reduced mill consumption, a rise in domestic wool's share of total mill use, and relatively low prices of U.S. wool.

1972 Wool Mill Activity Up

Wool mill activity in the United States has picked up this year. Combined use of all fibers during January-August was up 7 percent. Advancing consumer incomes and increased military buying favored demand for textile products. Also, the reduced prices of raw wool in 1971 and early this year encouraged mill use of wool. Consumption of raw apparel wool the first 8 months of 1972 totaled 21 percent more than a year earlier and use of carpet wool was up 12 percent. Consumption of other fibers in wool mills, including reprocessed and reused wool and man-made fibers, totaled about the same as a year earlier. (See tables 3 and 18.)

Wools grading 60's and finer have been in greatest demand. Shifts toward more use of finer wools occurred on both the woolen and worsted systems. Prices of the fine and medium wools were about the same much of 1971 and the first few months of 1972. Also, styles in apparel that employ the finer wools reportedly are being emphasized more. Use of finer wools increased 46 percent during January-August, and their share of total raw apparel wool use rose from 43 percent in the first 8 months of 1971 to 52 percent in 1972. Use of coarser

Table 2.—U.S. commercial stocks of raw apparel wool, scoured basis[1]

January 1	By origin			By grade		Total	Weeks of mill supply[2]		
	Domestic	Foreign							
		Duty paid	In bond	60's and finer	Coarser than 60's		60's and finer	Coarser than 60's	Average of all grades
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
1960	61,918	24,989	13,832	53,942	46,797	100,739	22.9	20.8	21.9
1961	61,371	19,950	9,969	48,047	43,243	91,290	24.5	21.7	23.1
1962	54,730	22,751	9,879	43,194	44,166	87,360	14.6	19.2	16.6
1963	43,316	23,149	11,274	36,495	41,244	77,739	12.6	18.6	15.2
1964	46,261	17,830	8,578	34,274	38,395	72,669	17.1	18.1	17.6
1965	40,679	19,204	13,008	35,762	37,129	72,891	17.2	18.7	17.9
1966	47,768	25,062	18,615	42,922	48,523	91,445	14.7	20.1	17.1
1967	47,735	27,780	12,737	40,294	47,958	88,252	18.9	22.4	21.8
1968	49,370	20,822	9,694	37,891	41,995	79,886	17.6	20.6	19.1
1969	49,608	25,593	13,463	40,857	48,005	88,862	19.2	22.2	20.7
1970	46,443	21,805	6,885	34,385	40,748	75,133	19.4	22.4	20.9
1971	44,291	15,156	4,926	28,163	36,210	64,373	28.9	18.5	25.0
1972	49,910	10,515	2,717	29,830	33,312	63,142	29.8	32.2	31.0

[1] Includes stocks held on consignment and stocks in process of manufacture up to the carding operation. Does not include wool held for the account of domestic growers except that held on consignment for growers. [2] Stocks compared with mill consumption during 3 previous months.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

apparel wools totaled 2 percent more, but their share of the market slipped 9 percentage points to 48 percent (table 4).

Table 3.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1962	280,247	148,853	429,100
1963	251,344	160,399	411,743
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971[1]	116,310	75,151	191,461
Jan.-Aug.[1]			
1971	79,139	46,682	125,821
1972	95,994	52,167	148,161

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
		Woolen system		
1967	34.8	57.9	7.3	100.0
1968	35.8	56.2	8.0	100.0
1969	37.0	55.1	7.9	100.0
1970	35.7	54.4	9.9	100.0
1971[1]	36.5	53.7	9.8	100.0
Jan.-Aug.[1]				
1971	34.3	55.4	10.3	100.0
1972	39.4	53.4	7.2	100.0
		Worsted system		
1967	58.7	41.3		100.0
1968	58.0	42.0		100.0
1969	59.3	40.7		100.0
1970	46.7	53.3		100.0
1971[1]	49.8	50.2		100.0
Jan.-Aug.[1]				
1971	48.1	51.9		100.0
1972	59.2	40.8		100.0
		Total		
1967	49.4	50.6		100.0
1968	50.2	49.8		100.0
1969	51.2	48.8		100.0
1970	43.1	56.9		100.0
1971[1]	45.2	54.8		100.0
Jan.-Aug.[1]				
1971	43.3	56.7		100.0
1972	52.1	47.9		100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The worsted sector has used about 19 percent more raw apparel wool this year, with output of wool tops up by 8 million pounds. This gain largely reflects the reduced prices of domestic raw wool last year and in early 1972, which strengthened the competitive position of U.S. wool manufacturers relative to foreign mills. Prices of U.S. wools had dropped to unusually low levels relative to foreign wools, and U.S. exports of apparel wool products, particularly of wool tops, increased while imports lagged. However, large stocks of wool tops on January 1, 1972, have limited the gains in output, with new orders this year filled partly from inventories rather than from new production. January stocks of wool tops, at 18½ million pounds, totaled slightly more than a year earlier. Also, they were large relative to output, representing 15½ weeks of production, compared with an average of 8 weeks during the 1960's. This indicates a surplus of wool tops of about 9 million pounds last January. Still, these stocks probably have been decreasing during the course of 1972, with increased movement to both domestic and foreign outlets. (See table 5.)

Table 5.—U.S. production and stocks of wool tops

Year	Production	Stocks January 1	
		Quantity	Weeks of production[1]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*
1960	118,506	20,253	9.0
1961	133,262	22,014	11.2
1962	151,851	17,008	6.0
1963	134,596	21,312	7.4
1964	129,018	24,053	11.9
1965	157,888	17,663	5.2
1966	155,258	19,610	4.8
1967	130,102	26,011	11.1
1968	142,390	19,549	7.6
1969	128,441	21,682	9.1
1970	102,623	16,498	7.1
1971	70,234	18,191	10.6
1972	([2])	18,560	15.5
Jan.-Aug.			
1971	47,964	---	---
1972	56,111	---	---

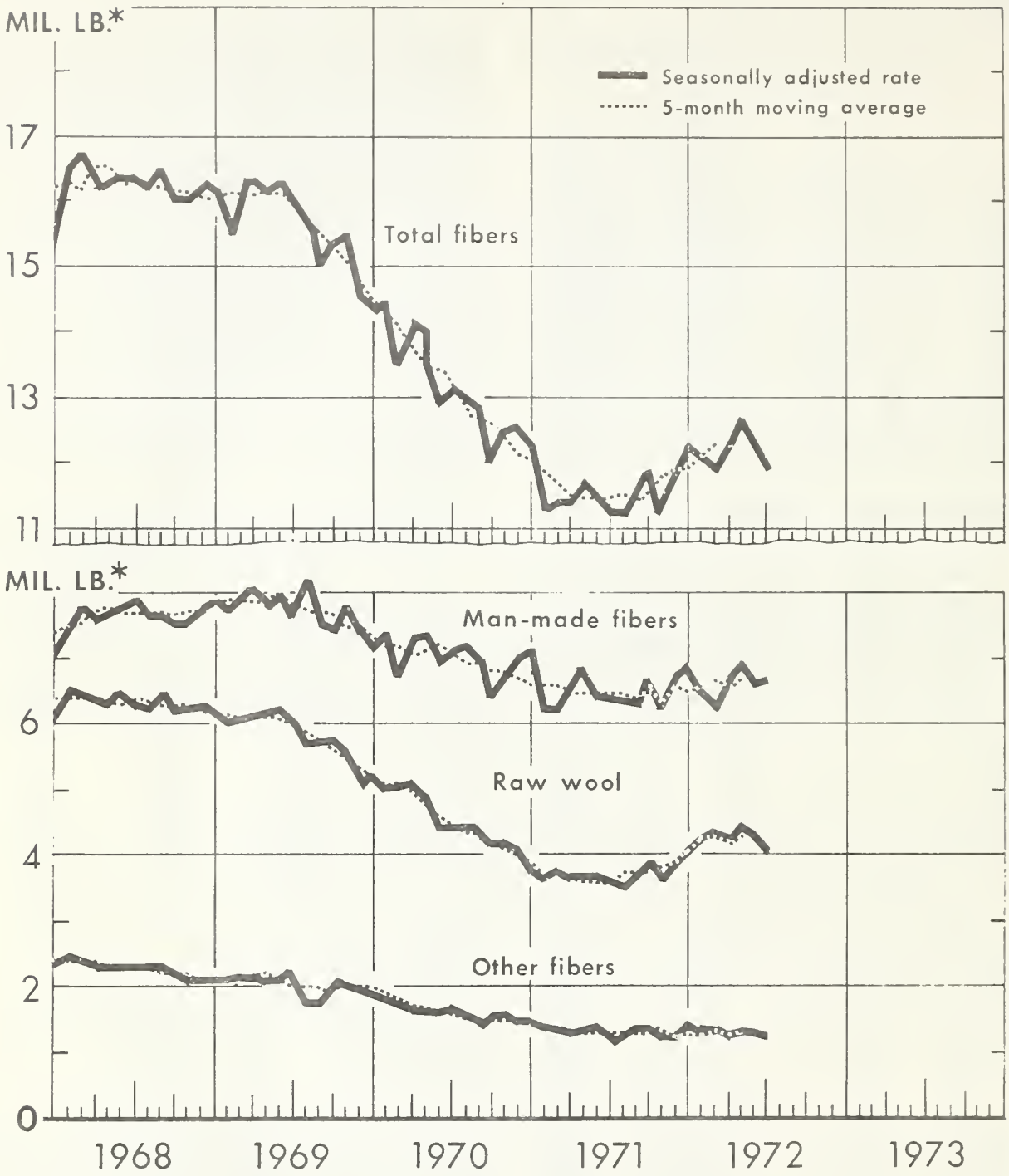
[1] Stocks compared with production during 3 previous months.
[2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Woolen system use of raw apparel wool during January-August 1972 totaled 34 million pounds, scoured basis, 25 percent more than a year earlier. This also reflects reduced wool prices in past months, along with improved consumer demand for textile products.

Mill use of raw apparel wool during the last 4 months of 1972 and into next year will be under pressure from the recent sharp upturn in prices. Also, rising domestic wool prices relative to foreign wool prices have diminshed the likelihood of continued exports of

WOOL MILL FIBER USE



*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE - SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 7793-72 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 4

domestic wool tops, and inroads of man-made fibers can be expected. However, other factors likely will hold apparel wool use relatively stable. Probable further gains in consumer incomes next year, which would bolster domestic demand for textiles, along with more population and declining stocks of wool tops, are plus factors. Also, the ratio of stocks of wool fabric to unfilled orders for fabric has declined slightly (table 6). Seasonally adjusted weekly rates of mill use leveled off this summer, after having picked up last winter and spring (figure 4). For all of 1972, mill use of raw apparel wool is expected to total 140 to 145 million pounds, scoured basis, a fairly substantial recovery from 1971's relatively low 116 million pounds.

Consumption of raw carpet wool may slip a little next year. World supplies of these wools have declined and prices have increased sharply. Strong consumer demand for carpeting would moderate any decline in U.S. consumption of carpet wool. But man-made fibers probably will account for an increased share of the total carpet fiber market. Mill use of raw carpet wool during January-June 1972 was above a year earlier, but slipped below during July and August. Also, use during September-December may average below year-earlier levels, with higher prices of the raw wool. Annual 1972 mill use probably will total 75 to 80 million pounds, up only slightly, if any, from the 75 million pounds, scoured basis, used in 1971. (See figure 5, and table 3.)

Table 6.—Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
January	26	25	30	63	65
February	27	24	36	62	57
March	27	25	39	61	66
April	27	26	42	63	56
May	26	29	51	65	53
June	23	30	47	69	50
July	21	29	47	77	48
August	21	32	50	80	
September	21	29	53	77	
October	23	30	49	68	
November	25	30	50	64	
December	25	29	44	65	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

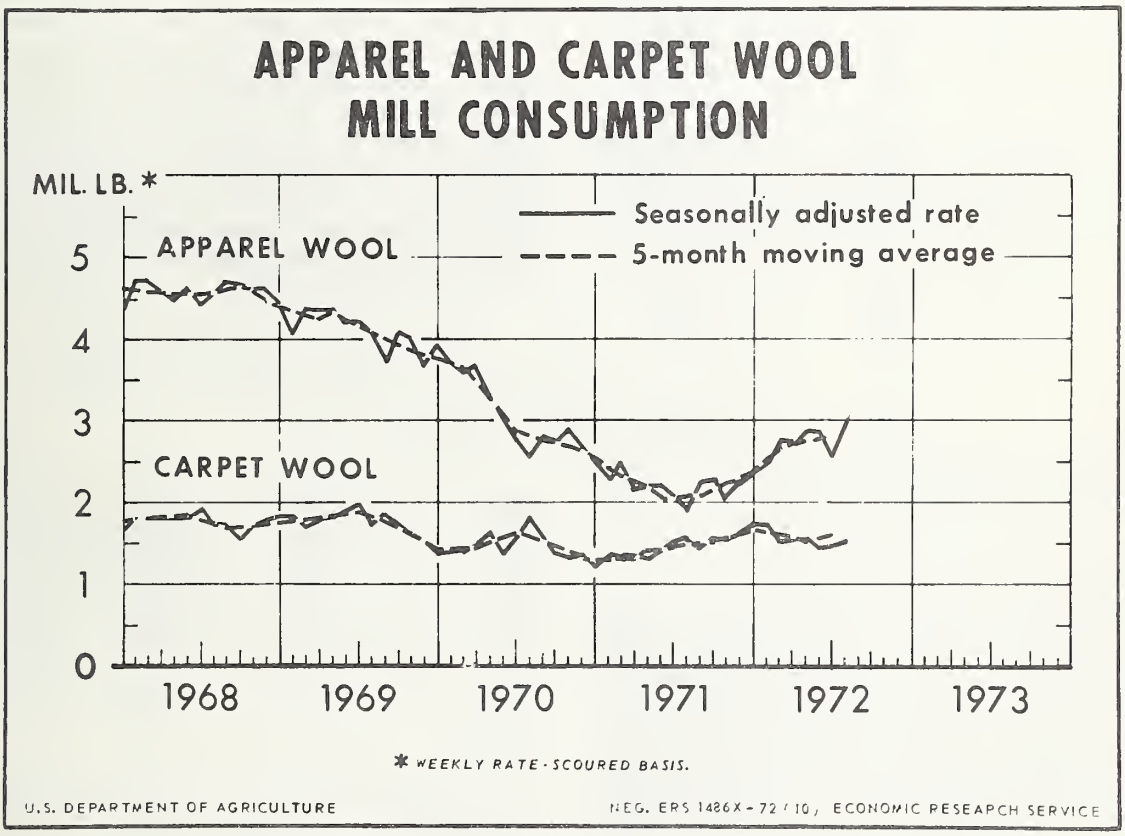


Figure 5

U.S. Fabric Production Below 1971

Production of broadwoven wool fabric during the first half of 1972 totaled 53 million linear yards, a fourth less than a year earlier. Output in the second half may average somewhat larger than the second half of 1971. Still, annual output likely will be down from last year's 113 million linear yards. Production for government orders has increased with stepped-up deliveries to the military. However, output of wool fabric for the civilian apparel market has lagged, with decreases occurring both in markets for men's and women's wear. Wool blanket production has been about the same this year. Output of woven wool felt rose 6 percent. (See table 20.)

Mill shipments of rugs and carpeting continued upward the first half of 1972, reflecting further demand and market growth. Shipments during this period totaled 435 million square yards, a fifth more than a year earlier. (See table 7.) This has aided the use of carpet wool, although man-made fibers over the years have reaped most of the increase in market size.

Table 7.—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Mil. sq. yards	*Percent*
1968	586.2	+18.1
1969	642.6	+9.6
1970	680.5	+5.9
1971	760.3	+11.7
1970		
1st	160.9	+4.5
2nd	170.0	+7.5
3rd	170.8	+5.9
4th	178.8	+5.7
1971		
1st	172.5	+7.2
2nd	190.6	+12.1
3rd	191.9	+12.4
4th	205.3	+14.8
1972		
1st	207.7	+20.4
2nd	227.5	+19.4

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Wool Textile Exports Up; Imports Down

U.S. exports of wool tops have advanced sharply since last fall and during the first 8 months of 1972 totaled almost 19 million pounds. This raised total exports of apparel wool products the first 8 months of 1972 to 23 million pounds, compared with 5 million a year earlier. Increased exports along with a reduction in imports have been prompted by the relatively favorable prices of raw wool during 1971 and the opening months of 1972. Most of this price advantage, however, vanished by this summer, and exports of wool products likely will trail off in the months ahead. Imports of wool textiles may pick up a little. (See tables 21 and 22.)

Imports of semiprocessed and manufactured textiles made from apparel wool have trended down since 1968 and during the first 8 months of 1972, at 51 million pounds, were 4 percent less than a year earlier. Imports of wool tops have been nominal this year. Yarn and fabric imports declined by 23 percent and 32 percent, respectively, while imports of apparel were down 14 percent. An increase of 32 percent occurred in combined imports of wol noils and wastes.

Exports and Imports of Raw Apparel Wool

During 1971 a quite unusual situation developed in which the United States also exported a significant quantity of raw wool. The year opened with relatively large commercial stocks in the United States and mill use of raw apparel wool trending downward. Also, imports of apparel wools continued relatively large. Prices of domestic wools dropped to competitive levels in world markets, encouraging overseas shipments of U.S. wools. Moreover, prices stayed at levels highly favorable to new export commitments until this spring. Rising domestic prices since spring likely will mean diminishing exports yet this fall. Exports in January-August 1972 totaled 10.0 million pounds, clean content. This compares with 6.3 million pounds in 1971 and an average of 0.2 million during 1966-70.

Imports of raw apparel wool, all of which are dutiable, totaled about 18 million pounds, clean content, during January-August 1972. This was only about half those of a year earlier. (See table 8.) Relatively large commercial stocks at the beginning of 1972 and seasonally large farm marketings during the first half of the year have kept supplies up. But exports of wool, along with the growing deficit between mill use and production, may encourage more imports during the rest of this year and into 1973.

Table 8.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1962	125,780	143,460	269,240
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971	42,682	83,893	126,575
Jan.-Aug.			
1971	34,331	61,995	96,326
1972[1]	17,694	54,527	72,221

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Imports of 60's and finer wools this year accounted for 84 percent of total dutiable raw wool imports, compared with 67 percent a year earlier. Coarser wools accounted for a reduced share of total imports. This change in the composition of imports largely reflects a similar shift in the qualities of wool going into mill consumption. (See table 9.)

Table 9.—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1970	1971	January-August	
			1971	1972[1]
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
		Dutiable		
60's and finer	58.0	68.7	67.1	83.7
50's up to 60's	26.1	19.4	20.6	5.8
44's up to 50's	5.9	3.9	4.1	4.2
40's and coarser	10.0	8.0	8.2	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Duty-free		
46's	3.1	2.0	2.2	5.1
44's	24.6	27.0	28.1	23.6
40's and coarser	60.2	63.6	62.0	62.3
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	12.1	7.4	7.7	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Stocks and Imports of Raw Carpet Wool

Commercial stocks of raw carpet wool January 1, 1972, at 14 million pounds, totaled slightly less than a year earlier. They were equal to only about 9 weeks of supply, compared with an average of about 14 during the previous 5 years. (See table 10.)

Table 10.—U.S. commercial stocks of raw carpet wool, scoured basis[1]

January 1	Entered for consumption	In bond	Total	Weeks of mill supply[2]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*
1960	37,516	13,175	50,691	16.5
1961	30,515	10,193	40,708	13.8
1962	36,838	7,641	44,479	14.2
1963	36,714	3,841	40,555	13.2
1964	37,876	3,261	41,137	13.8
1965	27,823	2,556	30,379	12.7
1966	26,180	1,297	27,477	12.4
1967	27,358	2,146	29,504	15.9
1968	23,633	953	24,586	13.8
1969	26,615	2,412	29,027	16.6
1970	20,421	814	21,235	12.5
1971	14,494	431	14,925	10.9
1972	13,869	422	14,291	8.9

[1] Includes stocks held on consignment and stocks in process of manufacture up to the carding operation.
[2] Stocks compared with mill consumption during 3 previous months.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Imports of these duty-free raw wools this year also have slipped. During January-August they totaled about 55 million pounds, clean content, around 7 million less than a year earlier. For the year as a whole, they may decline somewhat from the 84 million pounds imported in 1971.

The composition of duty-free raw wool imports has shifted only slightly this year. The graded 40's and coarser wools continued making up the bulk of imports. Those grading 44's slipped a little while imports of 46's wool and imports of the named unimproved wools from the Middle East and Asia increased slightly. (See table 9.)

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

The world seems to have turned its eyes on Texas mohair this year with prices moving out of 1971's 30-cent doldrums to about 65 cents this spring and then to above the $1.00 mark in recent weeks. Prices likely will average relatively strong again next year. Production of mohair may stabilize in the United States as well as in Turkey and South Africa. But reduced stocks are dimming supply prospects. Demand for U.S. mohair may continue firm. Still, total disappearance of U.S. mohair into domestic and export channels may be limited during 1973 by the expected decrease in supplies.

Increased average market prices for mohair this year and those in prospect for 1973 may encourage U.S. producers to bring the 1965-72 downward trend in mohair production to an end and eventually prompt some increase, despite reduced payments under the Wool Act. Still, 1973 production probably will be no larger than in 1972, as any significant rebuilding of Angora flocks requires more time and possibly a more prolonged period of encouragement from strong prices. Mohair production in the United States, Turkey, and South Africa during 1972 is expected to total as much as a tenth less than 1971. Most of the decline is in the United States with the number of goats on Texas farms and ranches last January a fourth less than a year earlier. But slightly less production also is being estimated in Turkey and South Africa.

U.S. commercial stocks of mohair on January 1, 1972, totaled about 13 million pounds, grease basis. This

was slightly less than a year earlier. But stocks at this level are large relative to market size. Also, they were associated with the low prices that prevailed in January. However, with this year's increased demand, particularly from foreign mills, stocks by January 1, 1973, likely will be off sharply.

Exports of domestic mohair during January-August 1972 totaled about 16 million pounds, grease basis, 48 percent more than a year earlier. Less production in Turkey and South Africa has helped U.S. exports. Also, some of this mohair probably was bought late last year when prices were low.

Domestic mill use of mohair during the first 8 months of 1972 also increased slightly, with a 40 percent increase on the woolen system. Mohair top production declined a fourth from a year earlier.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

Wool Prices Up 91 percent

Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wools firmed slightly during January-June 1971, moved within a narrow range during July-December, and then increased sharply this year. By September 1972, prices of these wools averaged 91 percent above a year earlier with all grades of wool sharing in the rise. (See figures 1 and 2 and table 11.)

Declining world production of wool was a plus factor in 1971's small increase in prices. Also, the wool commissions in Australia and South Africa stockpiled substantial quantities of wool during 1971 with the aim of prompting market recovery and helping producers' incomes. However, general economic growth had slowed in a number of important wool consuming countries, and world mill consumption of wool declined in 1971. At the same time, mill operators used wool from their stocks, which cut down on replacement buying and limited the advance in prices. The New Zealand Wool Commission continued selling old stock wool, using direct subsidy payments instead of market support of prices to aid its producers. Also, a year ago uncertainty over international exchange rates curtailed short-term demand at the auction level.

The post-holiday reopening of Southern Hemisphere auctions in January 1972, however, reflected a new and solid basis for market direction. Mill use of wool had turned upward in the fourth quarter of 1971, and further increase was already in sight. Commercial stocks of the raw fiber suddenly became relatively small, prompting intensive buying at most auctions. At the same time, supplies had moved into relatively strong positions, with world production declining and Southern

Table 11.—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean dry-combed basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average 8 grades
	U.S. cents per pound								
1971									
January	86.4	77.4	71.6	69.4	61.4	51.5	46.9	44.7	63.7
February	86.8	77.8	72.0	69.7	61.7	51.7	47.3	45.0	64.0
March	86.7	77.9	72.4	70.2	63.6	54.9	50.5	48.3	65.6
April	86.6	77.9	72.4	70.2	64.7	55.9	50.4	49.4	65.9
May	88.9	81.2	75.7	72.4	68.0	57.1	52.7	51.6	68.5
June	90.0	82.3	76.8	73.5	68.0	57.1	53.8	52.7	69.3
July	90.0	82.3	76.8	73.5	68.0	57.1	53.8	52.7	69.3
August	90.6	82.8	77.3	74.0	65.2	56.3	54.1	53.0	69.2
September	89.6	81.8	77.3	73.9	63.9	53.8	52.7	51.5	68.1
October	90.4	82.5	78.0	74.6	59.9	53.1	52.0	50.8	67.7
November	90.5	82.6	78.0	74.6	62.2	56.6	54.3	53.2	69.0
December	91.7	84.8	80.2	76.8	64.2	57.3	56.2	55.0	70.8
1972									
January	99.1	92.1	86.3	81.6	75.8	66.5	64.1	63.0	78.6
February	108.7	101.6	95.7	88.6	82.7	73.2	68.5	67.3	85.8
March	110.4	103.3	97.4	91.4	90.3	77.2	73.6	72.4	89.5
April	117.2	110.1	104.2	97.1	90.0	79.3	75.8	73.4	93.4
May	122.0	114.9	107.8	101.9	96.0	81.8	75.8	73.5	96.7
June	129.4	125.9	117.7	109.5	94.4	80.4	75.7	74.6	101.0
July	120.9	117.5	109.8	103.1	93.2	81.0	76.5	75.4	97.2
August	137.8	132.3	125.6	116.7	106.7	93.4	88.9	87.8	111.1
September	157.2	147.3	139.5	130.7	134.0	112.9	109.6	108.5	130.0
Latest data as percent of a year earlier	175.5	180.1	180.5	176.9	209.7	209.9	208.0	210.7	190.9

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

Hemisphere stocks owned mostly by the wool commissions.

Increased mill requirements for the raw fiber have dominated wool markets this year. January-September prices showed a persistent uptrend, all new production began moving directly to the trade, and the wool commissions of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa disposed of their stocks. World mill consumption of wool for 1972 as a whole likely will be well above production, indicating manufacture of the once excessive raw wool stocks into final consumer products.

A further decline forecast in world production of wool during the 1972/73 season along with reduced stocks of raw wool at the producer level are plus factors in wool price prospects for the year ahead. World mill use of wool probably will decline as 1973 wears on, eventually taking some of the upward pressure off prices. But with supplies short, wool prices in world markets likely will continue relatively strong the first half of calendar 1973, staying well above year-earlier levels.

1972/73 World Wool Production Smaller

World wool production in 1972, including 1972/73 output in the Southern Hemisphere, is provisionally estimated to decline by some 2-3 percent from a year earlier and be around 7 percent less than the record output of 1968. This would be the fourth consecutive decline. (See tables 12 and 13.) The impact of climbing costs of production on falling wool prices during 1967-71 has been associated with farmers' decisions to move into other forms of agricultural production. This year's increased prices of wool, if continued for a few years, might eventually stabilize or turn world wool production around. But for the current season there are fewer sheep to be shorn.

Australia's production of wool in 1972/73 is expected to be off sharply for a third consecutive decline. U.S. production also is down. Little or no change is occurring in New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and South Africa. Argentina and Uruguay expect some recovery, after suffering sharp declines in 1971/72. And a little further expansion is underway in the Soviet Union.

Apparel wools, those grading 46's and finer, will account for all of the decrease in total output. Production of carpet wools may total about the same as a year earlier.

Table 12.—Estimated world production of raw wool

Country and type	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	Mil. lb.	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
Australia	1,949	2,035	1,953	1,916	1,781
New Zealand	732	723	736	710	705
United Kingdom	119	106	101	106	104
Argentina	461	441	441	406	417
South Africa	313	320	271	249	249
United States	212	194	187	181	170
Uruguay	181	176	172	119	132
Other	917	897	897	895	893
Total Free World	4,883	4,892	4,760	4,581	4,451
Soviet Bloc	1,292	1,234	1,299	1,305	1,312
World total	6,175	6,127	6,058	5,886	5,763
Of which:					
Merino	2,496	2,531	2,438	2,343	2,251
Crossbred	2,372	2,326	2,339	2,271	2,229
Total apparel	4,868	4,857	4,777	4,614	4,480
Other	1,307	1,270	1,281	1,272	1,283
Clean equivalent					
Merino type	1,358	1,376	1,327	1,274	1,224
Crossbred	1,559	1,528	1,537	1,493	1,464
Total apparel	2,917	2,904	2,864	2,767	2,688
Other	655	635	641	637	641
Total	3,571	3,538	3,505	3,404	3,329

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 13.—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption[1]	Production[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
1963	3,324	3,320
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,405	3,423
1967	3,249	3,470
1968	3,451	3,571
1969	3,537	3,538
1970	3,464	3,505
1971	3,373	3,404
1972	[3] 3,500	3,329

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year. [3] Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

1972 World Wool Use Recovering

Gains in production of wool textiles since late 1971 have required increases in mill consumption of raw wool. By January-June 1972 consumption of wool in major manufacturing countries was up 5 percent from a year earlier. Belgium's use of wool declined a tenth. But more wool was used in Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan, and most of the European Community, as well as in the United States. Improved wool mill activity has been reported for several other countries, including the relatively large USSR market. Stronger general economic growth in a number of important wool consuming countries has stimulated consumer demand and helped mill use of wool. Reduced prices for raw wool in 1971 further bolstered the recovery in consumption during the first half of 1972. Also, 1971's steep decline in wool mill output has figured in the recent upturn. Output of wool products last year probably trailed final demand, resulting in a decline in trade inventories of wool products.

Mill use of wool during the second half of 1972 probably will stay up, and total more than a year earlier. This would mean a moderate increase in overall 1972 world consumption. Thus, progress is being made this year in both wool demand and in market clearance of supplies, since consumption is well above production levels. (See figure 6, and tables 13 and 14.)

Strong demand for fiber products may prompt some further cyclical increase in mill use of raw wool moving into 1973. But declining supplies and increased prices of raw wool along with competition from the synthetics will eventually turn manufacturers to other fibers. Total world wool consumption in 1973 probably will be down from 1972 and wool may lose further ground relative to man-made fibers.

Wool Textile Output Up

Wool mill activity has gained momentum this year in most leading non-communist countries of the world, with first half 1972 production of wool tops up 8 percent and output of worsted yarn up 9 percent. Woolen yarn production was about the same as a year earlier. Wool fabric production increased some 5 percent.

Japan, France, West Germany, and Italy boosted their output of wool textiles. Mixed trends were reported in U.K. and U.S. production—more output of wool tops but less fabric production. Belgium generally curtailed its advanced stages of mill activity and used less wool. (See table 25.)

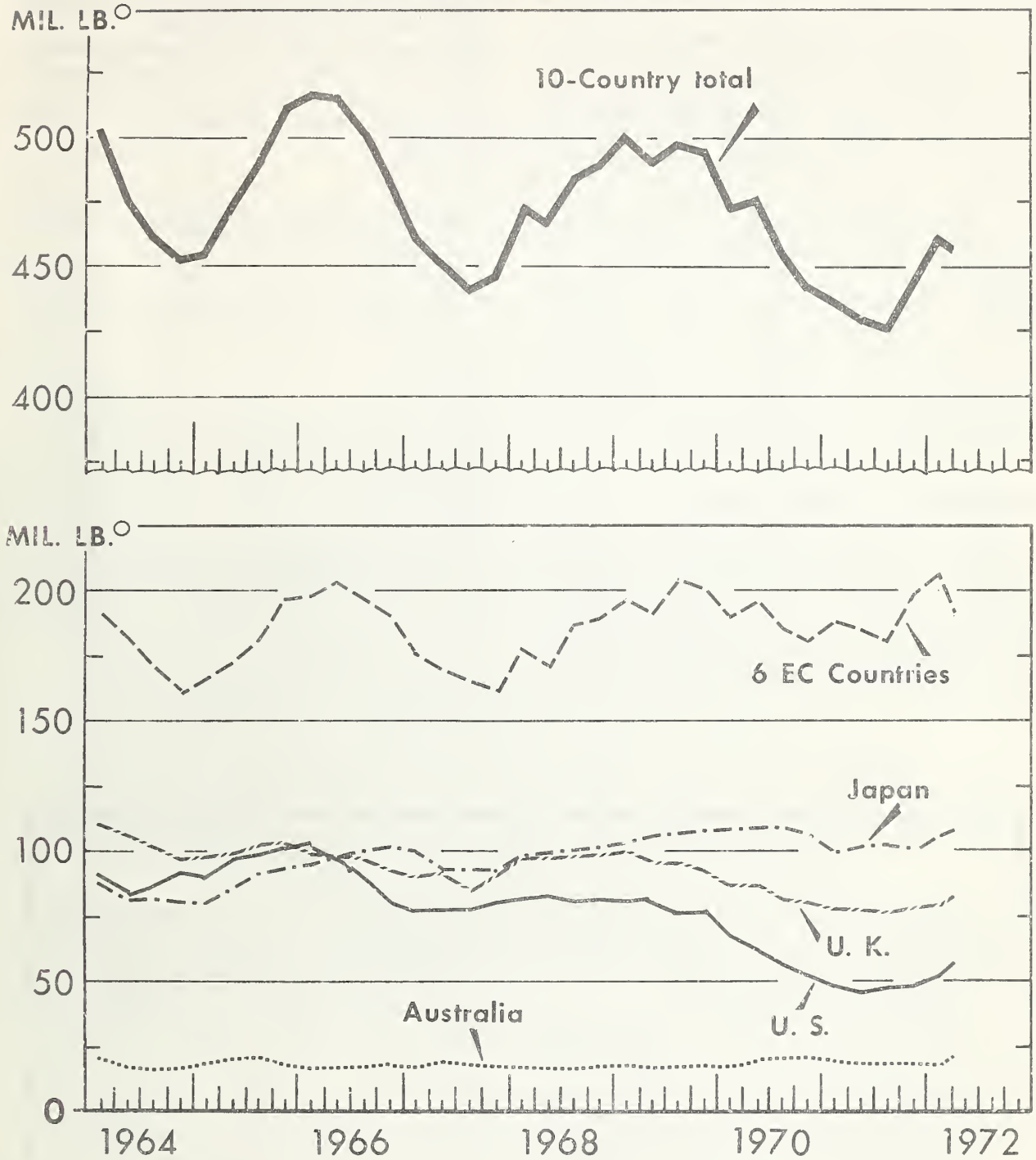
Table 14.—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year			1971	1972	Change	
	1969	1970	1971	April-June	April-June	Apr.-June 1972 to Apr.-June 1971	1971 with compared 1970
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States[1]	312.8	240.3	191.5	48.9	59.0	+20.7	-20.3
United Kingdom	384.6	337.3	311.3	82.2	86.6	+5.4	-7.7
France	285.5	293.4	318.3	83.1	81.1	-2.4	+8.5
Japan	424.5	433.2	401.5	102.1	109.3	+7.1	-7.3
Italy	236.7	204.8	195.1	52.0	53.4	+2.7	-4.5
West Germany	157.7	150.4	162.7	41.2	42.1	+2.2	+8.2
Belgium	93.1	88.8	66.8	19.2	16.5	-14.1	-24.8
Australia	76.5	80.9	76.7	19.6	21.2	+8.2	-5.2
Netherlands	19.3	17.9	18.5	4.9	5.1	+4.1	+3.4
Total	1,990.7	1,847.0	1,742.4	453.2	474.3	+4.7	-5 7

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE*



*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. °SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 5776-72 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 6

Southern Hemisphere Wool Exports Larger

Exports of raw wool from the 5 chief producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere increased about 5 percent during the 1971/72 season. A pickup in world mill use of raw wool stimulated Southern Hemisphere exports. Larger exports, however, also reflected wool stocks moving out of commission warehouses, as the new clip was smaller. Prospects are for exports to trail off during the coming season. This would primarily reflect smaller supplies. Production in the Southern Hemisphere is declining again and stocks have been reduced.

Australia's exports of wool during the 1971/72 season totaled 7 percent more than a year earlier. New Zealand's exports were up 4 percent and South Africa's jumped 43 percent. In each country, commission disposals of old stock wool were associated with larger shipments. Declining production reduced supplies in Argentina and Uruguay and limited their exports. Also, Uruguay placed an embargo on exports committed during March-September to maintain adequate supplies for its domestic use. This embargo, however, has been lifted for the coming season. (See table 15.)

World Man-Made Fiber Output Increasing

World production of man-made fiber, excluding textile glass, increased a tenth in 1971 to a new record of 20½ billion pounds. Also, further increases were underway in the first half of 1972 and planned capacity for 1973 is up. This translates to increasing competition for the natural fibers, although increasing total fiber demand is helping absorb more of the man-mades.

Production of non-cellulosic fibers increased about 19 percent in 1971, and their share of total man-made fiber production rose to 63 percent. Rayon and acetate production was about the same as a year earlier. But these fibers, along with natural fibers, are accounting for a smaller share of the total fiber market.

More man-made fiber was produced worldwide in 1971. U.S. production was up 15 percent. Other free world countries increased output a tenth, and there was an 8 percent increase in the communist bloc. (See table 26.)

Table 15.—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

Exporting country	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
	Mil. lb.	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
Australia:			
July-June	1,662	1,509	1,614
New Zealand:			
July-June	668	648	672
South Africa:			
July-May	236	152	218
July-June	247	170	([2])
Argentina:			
October-July	196	179	152
October-September	212	194	([2])
Uruguay:			
October-June	77	95	62
October-September	88	104	([2])

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not Available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR FEB. 20-22, 1973

The 1973 National Agricultural Outlook Conference has been set for Feb. 20 through 22, at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Central theme of the Conference will be "The Future Structure of Agricultural Production and Marketing." Such topics as the long-range expansion of demand for agricultural products, input requirements of the food industry, significant trends in organization and control of the food and fiber sector of the economy, impact of environmental developments on agricultural production and marketing, and future developments in the export market will be explored in depth.

The 1973 outlook for U.S. agriculture and the general economy will receive particular attention at the Conference. Sessions on the 1973 outlook for major commodities and rural family living will make up an important part of the Conference as usual. The Conference, sponsored by USDA's Economic Research Service and Extension Service, will feature presentations and panel discussions by leading authorities in agriculture and business.

Table 16.—Selected measures of economic activity and wool prices

Item	1971				1972			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Billion dollars							
Personal income payments, annual rate[1]	873.4	862.4	869.1	872.2	922.9	932.9	939.8	---
	Million dollars							
Retail apparel sales, monthly rate[1]	1,755	1,729	1,749	1,683	1,785	---	---	---
BLS wholesale price index	*1967=100*							
All commodities	114.3	114.6	114.9	114.5	118.8	119.7	119.9	---
Textile products and apparel	108.5	109.2	109.7	109.7	113.6	114.0	114.1	---
Wool products	93.4	92.6	92.7	92.5	99.2	100.0	101.1	---
Wool broadwoven fabrics	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.4	101.2	102.1	---
Wool prices:	*Cents per pound*							
Grease basis:								
Average price received by farmers	21.3	18.7	17.9	18.9	41.2	41.1	43.0	44.0
Wool Act Incentive price	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Parity price (effective following month)	102.0	101.0	102.0	102.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	107.0
Clean basis, Boston:								
Domestic								
Graded territory shorn wool								
Fine good French combing and staple	59.7	59.0	59.5	61.0	120.0	127.0	127.5	135.0
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	110.0	116.2	117.5	123.8
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	100.0	105.6	107.5	108.8
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	94.8	100.6	102.5	106.4
Low 1/4 blood	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	91.2	92.5	92.5	95.0
Graded fleece shorn wool								
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	106.2	112.5	112.5	116.3
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	96.2	102.5	102.5	104.3
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	94.5	97.5	97.5	100.0
Low 1/4 blood	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	88.8	92.5	92.5	95.0
Original bag Texas shorn wool								
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	57.5	57.5	57.9	59.0	127.5	127.5	127.5	130.0
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	42.5	42.5	43.4	46.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	113.8
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	37.5	37.5	38.9	43.0	---	---	---	---
Scoured pulled wool								
64's, 70's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	99.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	---	---	---	---
60's, 64's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	81.9	76.5	76.5	76.5	---	---	---	---
60's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	77.4	74.0	74.0	74.0	96.9	102.5	103.5	110.0
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	73.9	71.5	71.5	71.5	96.2	102.5	103.5	110.0
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	67.4	64.0	64.0	64.0	96.9	105.0	106.5	113.8
56's, 2 in. and longer	67.4	64.0	64.0	64.0	72.5	---	---	---
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	67.4	64.0	64.0	64.0	72.5	---	---	---
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	68.7	67.5	67.5	67.5	---	---	---	---
Foreign, excluding duty:								
Australian, 64's, warp and 1/2 warp	82.8	80.2	79.5	79.5	127.0	123.0	128.9	150.0
Australian, 64's, combing	78.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	109.5	117.1	126.9	148.0
Montevideo, 0's, (58's, 60's)	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	---	---	---	---

[1] Seasonally adjusted.

Table 17.— Raw wool: U.S. mill consumption and imports

Item	Unit	1971 May	1971 June	1971 July	1971 August	1972 May	1972 June	1972 July	1972 August	Latest data as percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis[1]										
Average weekly rate during month[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	1,000 pounds									
60's and finer		1,063	1,146	738	961	1,669	1,642	1,282	1,821	189
Coarser than 60's	do.	1,355	1,265	1,086	1,051	1,472	1,453	972	1,325	126
Total apparel wool	do.	2,418	2,411	1,824	2,012	3,141	3,095	2,254	3,146	156
Carpet wool[4]	do.	1,330	1,436	1,196	1,638	1,574	1,469	1,049	1,456	89
Total apparel and carpet	do.	3,748	3,847	3,020	3,650	4,715	4,564	3,303	4,602	126
Monthly aggregates[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	Million pounds									
60's and finer		4.3	5.7	3.0	3.8	6.7	8.2	5.1	7.3	192
Coarser than 60's	do.	5.4	6.3	4.3	4.2	5.9	7.3	3.9	5.3	126
Total apparel wool	do.	9.7	12.1	7.3	8.0	12.6	15.5	9.0	12.6	157
Carpet wool[4]	do.	5.3	7.2	4.8	6.6	6.3	7.3	4.2	5.8	88
Total apparel and carpet	do.	15.0	19.3	12.1	14.6	18.9	22.8	13.2	18.4	126
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool[3]	Million pounds									
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	21.7	27.5	30.4	34.3	29.4	37.6	42.7	50.0	146
Coarser than 60's	do.	30.0	36.3	40.7	44.9	29.5	36.8	40.7	46.0	102
By system										
Woolen	do.	18.6	22.4	24.9	27.5	22.0	27.1	30.5	34.5	125
Worsted	do.	33.2	41.4	46.2	51.6	36.9	47.3	52.9	61.5	119
Total apparel wool	do.	51.8	63.8	71.1	79.1	58.9	74.4	83.4	96.0	121
Carpet wool[4]	do.	28.2	35.3	40.1	46.7	34.8	42.1	46.3	52.2	112
Total apparel and carpet	do.	80.0	99.1	111.2	125.8	93.7	116.5	129.7	148.2	118
Imports for consumption, clean content										
Monthly aggregates										
Dutiable wool	1,000 pounds									
60's and finer		4,048	2,104	2,129	2,891	1,274	1,579	1,609	2,509	87
50's up to 60's	do.	787	592	329	284	179	191	117	89	31
44's up to 50's	do.	128	238	18	136	105	46	103	114	84
40's and coarser	do.	267	410	97	249	47	159	122	159	64
Total dutiable wool	do.	5,230	3,344	2,571	3,561	1,605	1,975	1,951	2,870	81
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	10	221	217	380	380	380	637	214	56
44's	do.	1,660	1,981	3,372	4,078	1,764	1,121	1,890	1,625	40
40's and coarser	do.	3,900	4,382	7,282	8,318	4,492	2,136	4,938	5,217	63
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	702	453	394	654	364	711	492	794	121
Total duty-free wool	do.	6,273	7,036	11,266	13,431	7,001	4,348	7,957	7,850	58
Total free and dutiable	do.	11,503	10,381	13,837	16,992	8,606	6,323	9,908	10,721	63
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million pounds									
60's and finer		15.9	18.0	20.1	23.0	9.1	10.7	12.3	14.8	64
50's up to 60's	do.	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	.6	.8	.9	1.0	14
44's up to 50's	do.	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	.5	.5	.6	.7	50
40's and coarser	do.	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	.7	.8	1.0	1.1	39
Total dutiable wool	do.	24.9	28.2	30.8	34.3	10.9	12.9	14.8	17.7	52
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	.6	.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.8	200
44's	do.	8.0	9.9	13.3	17.4	8.2	9.4	11.3	12.9	74
40's and coarser	do.	18.4	22.8	30.1	38.4	21.7	23.8	28.8	34.0	89
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.8	2.9	3.6	4.1	4.9	102
Total duty-free wool	do.	30.3	37.3	48.6	62.0	34.4	38.7	46.7	54.5	88
Total free and dutiable	do.	55.1	65.5	79.3	96.3	45.3	51.6	61.5	72.2	75

[1] On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.
[2] Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter.
[3] Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool.
[4] Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.—Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 pounds	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1968	154,715	54.2	83,575	28.9	91,407	33.9	329,697	39.1
1969	139,216	50.9	79,819	28.1	93,758	34.0	312,793	37.5
1970	110,650	53.0	53,002	22.0	76,609	31.8	240,261	34.8
1971	75,791	55.1	40,519	19.5	75,151	29.5	191,461	31.9
1971 January-August	51,590	55.2	27,549	19.4	46,682	29.2	125,821	31.8
1972[2] January-August	61,537	56.5	34,457	23.7	52,167	30.9	148,161	35.0
Man-made fibers								
1968	118,685	41.6	104,779	36.3	171,522	63.6	394,986	46.8
1969	125,749	46.0	109,186	38.4	175,922	63.8	410,857	49.3
1970	92,793	44.4	110,891	46.0	160,400	66.5	364,084	52.7
1971	58,720	42.6	103,468	49.9	176,623	69.3	338,811	56.5
1971 January-August	39,551	42.3	71,998	50.6	111,205	69.6	222,754	56.3
1972[2] Janaury-August	45,554	41.8	67,724	46.5	114,798	67.9	228,076	53.9
Other fibers[1]								
1968	11,931	4.2	100,436	34.8	6,700	2.5	119,067	14.1
1969	8,453	3.1	95,097	33.5	6,138	2.2	109,688	13.2
1970	5,433	2.6	77,078	32.0	4,135	1.7	86,646	12.5
1971	3,217	2.3	63,479	30.6	3,049	1.2	69,745	11.6
1971 January-August	2,376	2.5	42,641	30.0	1,991	1.2	47,008	11.9
1972[2] January-August	1,787	1.7	43,466	29.8	2,084	1.2	47,337	11.1
Total fibers consumed								
1968	285,331	100.0	288,790	100.0	269,629	100.0	843,750	100.0
1969	273,418	100.0	284,102	100.0	275,818	100.0	833,338	100.0
1970	208,876	100.0	240,971	100.0	241,144	100.0	690,991	100.0
1971	137,728	100.0	207,466	100.0	254,823	100.0	600,017	100.0
1971 January-August	93,517	100.0	142,188	100.0	159,878	100.0	395,583	100.0
1972[2] January-August	108,878	100.0	145,647	100.0	169,049	100.0	423,574	100.0

[1] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted system, scoured basis for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1971 Unadjusted	1971 Adjusted	1972 Unadjusted	1972 Adjusted	1971 Unadjusted	1971 Adjusted	1972 Unadjusted	1972 Adjusted	1971 Unadjusted	1971 Adjusted	1972 Unadjusted	1972 Adjusted
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	3,850	3,726	4,281	4,115	2,543	2,495	2,379	2,324	1,307	1,231	1,902	1,791
February	3,779	3,641	4,397	4,242	2,385	2,286	2,601	2,497	1,394	1,355	1,796	1,745
March	3,943	3,833	4,454	4,332	2,602	2,484	2,927	2,796	1,341	1,349	1,527	1,536
April	3,670	3,553	4,471	4,311	2,337	2,198	2,950	2,765	1,333	1,355	1,521	1,546
May	3,748	3,564	4,715	4,474	2,418	2,230	3,141	2,897	1,330	1,334	1,574	1,577
June	3,847	3,679	4,564	4,346	2,411	2,228	3,095	2,862	1,436	1,451	1,469	1,484
July	3,020	3,575	3,303	3,870	1,824	2,048	2,254	2,530	1,[illegible]96	1,527	1,049	1,340
August	3,650	3,495	4,602	4,401	2,012	1,926	3,146	3,006	1,638	1,569	1,456	1,395
September	3,644	3,705			2,145	2,266			1,499	1,439		
October	3,946	3,855			2,206	2,299			1,740	1,556		
November	3,528	3,632			1,925	2,057			1,603	1,575		
December	3,504	3,891			1,984	2,265			1,520	1,626		
	Man-made fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	7,136	7,108	6,886	6,859	1,469	1,453	1,450	1,434	12,455	12,287	12,617	12,408
February	6,199	6,187	6,442	6,429	1,503	1,389	1,502	1,388	11,481	11,217	12,341	12,059
March	6,566	6,241	6,550	6,226	1,473	1,362	1,486	1,365	11,982	11,426	12,490	11,923
April	6,580	6,547	6,829	6,795	1,388	1,314	1,433	1,278	11,638	11,414	12,733	12,384
May	7,002	6,871	7,038	6,907	1,450	1,332	1,428	1,313	12,200	11,767	13,181	12,694
June	6,725	6,454	6,926	6,647	1,449	1,400	1,358	1,312	12,021	11,533	12,848	12,305
July	5,319	6,408	5,698	6,865	976	1,169	1,079	1,292	9,315	11,152	10,080	12,027
August	6,838	6,451	7,283	6,871	1,314	1,296	1,387	1,368	11,802	11,242	13,272	12,640
September	6,513	6,323			1,325	1,423			11,482	11,451		
October	7,259	6,746			1,305	1,358			12,510	11,959		
November	6,295	6,301			1,200	1,300			11,023	11,233		
December	5,856	6,670			1,219	1,343			10,579	11,904		

Table 20.—U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods[1]

Fabric	1970	1971	1971			1972		Change	
			Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Jan.-June 1972 to Jan.-June 1971	Apr.-June 1972 to Apr.-June 1971
	1,000 linear yards	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	178,590	113,290	32,577	22,651	21,056	25,643	27,139	-24.2	-16.7
Apparel fabrics	171,975	108,851	31,132	21.746	20,108	24,160	25,815	-25.4	-17.1
Government orders	5,996	670	29		492	359	([2])	---	---
Other than Government orders	165,979	108,181	31,103	21,663	19,616	23,801	25,815	-25.8	-17.0
Men's and boy's clothing	73,930	47,507	14,211	8,019	7,067	8,985	9,687	-42.4	-31.8
Less than 9 oz.	8,561	5,135	1,619	1,138	1,256	817	382	-56.3	-76.4
Worsted	8,190	4,948	1,559	1,108	1,239	793	337	-56.6	-78.4
Woolen	371	187	60	30	17	24	45	-50.7	-25.0
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	49,300	31,816	9,474	5,240	4,060	5,613	5,892	-48.9	-37.8
Worsted	34,781	21,263	6,767	2,867	2,328	3,720	3,442	-55.4	-49.1
Woolen	14,519	10,553	2,707	2,373	1,732	1,893	2,450	-32.7	-9.5
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	5,275	4,197	1,327	705	592	674	1,195	-35.6	-10.0
Worsted	3,314	2,531	920	387	330	456	944	-22.8	+2.6
Woolen	1,961	1,666	407	318	262	218	251	-56.8	-38.3
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	8,570	5,069	1,468	697	902	1,573	1,919	+.6	+30.7
Worsted	712	439	106	95	142	124	173	+47.0	+63.2
Woolen	7,858	4,630	1,362	602	760	1,449	1,746	-2.2	+28.2
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	1,998	1,173	302	215	218	281	254	-27.7	-15.9
26 oz. and over	226	117	21	24	39	27	45	+33.3	+114.3
Women's and children's clothing	92,049	60,674	16,892	13,644	12,549	14,816	16,128	-10.3	-4.5
Less than 9 oz.	9,062	3,152	685	739	887	923	928	+21.3	+35.5
Worsted	775	949	212	252	207	194	152	-29.4	-28.3
Woolen	8,287	2,203	473	487	680	729	776	+45.3	+64.1
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	36,538	19,789	6,339	3,831	2,969	3,298	4,156	-42.6	-34.4
Worsted	729	353	102	147	62	142	173	+118.8	+69.6
Woolen	35,809	19,436	6,237	3,684	2,907	3,156	3,983	-44.4	-36.1
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	3,904	1,772	610	376	393	671	1,291	+95.6	+111.6
Worsted	305	292	36	96	118	77	231	+294.9	+541.7
Woolen	3,599	1,480	574	280	275	594	1,060	+78.8	+84.7
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	15,202	12,554	3,614	3,185	2,580	3,307	3,724	+3.6	+3.0
Worsted	1,976	1,685	419	474	391	350	522	+6.3	+24.6
Woolen	13,226	10,869	3,195	2,711	2,189	2,957	3,202	+3.2	+.2
20 oz. and over	27,343	23,407	5,644	5,513	5,720	6,617	6,029	+3.9	+6.8
Nonapparel fabrics	6,615	4,439	1,445	905	948	1,483	1,324	+8.6	-8.4
Blanketing	4,895	3,276	1,170	594	640	1,021	959	-3.0	-18.0
Other	1,720	1,163	275	311	308	462	365	+52.0	+32.7
					1,000 pounds				
Woven felts	7,792	7,510	1,959	1,761	1,910	2,049	2,022	+6.0	+3.2
Papermakers	6,350	5,775	1,509	1,353	1,460	1,478	([3])	---	---
All others	1,442	1,735	450	408	450	571	([3])	---	---

[1] Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width. [2] Not included in data for second quarter. [3] Not available, included in appropriate totals.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics[2]	Wool blankets[3]	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit[4]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1967	5,795	9,684	24,319	755	24,371	6,400
1968	16,622	10,850	32,696	874	32,845	8,513
1969	4,496	8,602	29,197	1,012	30,601	10,872
1970	4,406	8,092	23,943	1,004	25,207	12,917
1971	2,752	7,665	11,720	679	21,323	9,895
1972[8]						
January	34	515	564	73	924	400
February	3	439	531	41	668	307
March	74	425	965	47	713	443
April	21	366	933	21	645	263
May	64	669	736	29	811	297
June	39	532	909	48	1,809	503
July	36	585	772	54	2,384	911
August	67	575	939	76	3,118	1,148
January-August						
1967	4,194	6,753	17,191	486	14,282	3,669
1968	4,592	7,666	23,276	532	20,479	4,679
1969	3,063	6,154	21,540	617	18,702	5,700
1970	3,262	5,449	18,339	707	15,046	7,449
1971	2,170	5,354	9,378	445	12,087	5,655
1972[8]	338	4,106	6,349	389	11,072	4,272

Year and month	Other manufactures[5]	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1967	2,438	73,762	28,912	10,895	9,865	123,434
1968	2,549	94,949	27,011	14,669	9,338	145,967
1969	2,235	87,015	22,881	10,633	9,141	129,670
1970	2,563	78,132	20,026	10,619	7,783	116,560
1971	3,039	57,073	15,489	7,987	9,156	89,705
1972[8]						
January	209	2,719	2,313	603	1,206	6,841
February	219	2,208	2,033	1,118	891	6,250
March	297	2,964	1,936	777	924	6,601
April	244	2,493	1,411	1,060	775	5,739
May	326	2,932	1,436	990	1,100	6,458
June	405	4,245	1,997	1,159	1,026	8,427
July	386	5,128	1,880	788	954	8,750
August	391	6,314	1,707	899	974	9,894
January-August						
1967	1,286	47,861	21,510	7,827	7,087	84,285
1968	1,928	63,152	19,491	10,045	6,288	98,976
1969	1,675	57,451	16,145	8,019	5,861	87,476
1970	1,719	51,971	16,187	8,421	5,074	81,653
1971	1,380	36,469	10,540	6,155	6,438	59,602
1972[8]	2,477	29,003	14,713	7,394	7,850	58,960

See footnotes end of table 22.

Table 22.—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1967	527	331	550	211	535	503
1968	461	367	496	207	472	573
1969	538	594	395	188	303	716
1970	804	297	403	164	305	688
1971	5,109	305	469	157	306	649
1972[8]						
January	2,455	12	25	13	30	29
February	1,485	3	37	16	20	46
March	2,611	11	28	10	24	45
April	2,162	69	30	3	39	72
May	1,931	55	39	6	26	78
June	2,702	38	42	3	29	77
July	2,931	39	55	7	15	62
August	2,351	51	36	5	23	98
January-August						
1967	363	194	367	111	356	295
1968	234	237	365	146	343	275
1969	411	438	265	125	170	454
1970	621	104	265	94	181	433
1971	1,375	200	245	58	185	420
1972[8]	18,628	278	292	63	206	507

Year and month	Other manufactures[7]	Felts	Subtotal	Noils and wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1967	748	1,434	4,839	3,293	509	8,641
1968	961	1,349	4,886	3,635	818	9,339
1969	921	548	4,203	3,686	1,004	8,893
1970	769	650	4,080	2,484	860	7,424
1971	798	432	8,225	2,616	1,205	12,046
1972[8]						
January	84	34	2,682	145	67	2,894
February	81	19	1,707	200	76	1,983
March	125	23	2,877	266	92	3,235
April	53	39	2,467	203	69	2,739
May	84	70	2,289	207	111	2,607
June	69	15	2,975	426	76	3,477
July	66	39	3,214	150	70	3,434
August	61	52	2,677	98	61	2,836
January-August						
1967	517	828	3,031	2,386	351	5,768
1968	591	1,164	3,355	2,503	508	6,366
1969	610	340	2,813	2,896	530	6,239
1970	540	456	2,694	1,743	633	5,070
1971	551	307	3,341	1,887	993	6,221
1972[8]	623	291	20,888	1,695	622	23,205

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewheare specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [8] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content

Fabric and mixture	1970	1971	1971									1972							
			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	1,000 pounds																		
Wool																			
100 percent wool fabric	7,484	1,691	0	92	138	190	161	99	272	315	422	226	597	583	342	559	411	365	405
Wool and man-made fiber mixtures																			
50 percent or more wool	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	11
Less than 50 percent wool	1,444	320	0	0	0	17	37	56	34	66	83	50	65	158	67	37	55	80	0
Wool and other fiber mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,933	2,011	0	92	138	207	198	155	306	381	505	276	662	744	410	596	466	445	416
Cotton																			
100 percent cotton fabric	24,678	5,909	4	50	228	405	1,009	914	1,172	989	934	973	868	978	835	1,201	836	1,023	606
Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures																			
50 percent or more cotton	3,476	985	41	53	53	0	28	39	0	2	0	3	0	221	343	269	485	347	341
Less than 50 percent cotton	465	150	0	0	0	6	7	0	11	99	27	12	90	26	31	17	0	4	4
Cotton and other fiber mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28,619	7,045	46	103	281	411	1,044	953	1,183	1,090	961	988	958	1,225	1,209	1,487	1,321	1,374	951
Man-made																			
Cellulosic																			
Filament yarn	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	66	87	69	147	38	56
Staple fiber	5	-1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	55	-1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	66	87	69	149	38	56
Non-cellulosic																			
Filament yarn	3,483	398	2	40	17	27	16	28	73	102	77	49	85	25	73	43	62	39	56
Staple fiber	5,890	2,114	38	50	123	58	276	196	174	239	205	81	197	283	271	298	219	374	314
Total	9,373	2,512	40	90	140	85	292	224	247	341	282	130	282	308	344	341	281	413	370
Total man-made																			
Filament yarn	3,533	398	2	40	17	27	16	28	73	102	77	49	86	91	160	112	209	77	112
Staple fiber	5,895	2,115	38	50	123	58	278	196	174	239	205	81	197	283	271	298	221	374	314
Total	9,428	2,513	40	90	140	85	294	224	247	341	282	130	283	374	431	410	430	451	426
Glass	23	43	0	0	7	11	11	0	1	10	0	3	0	1	5	10	0	0	0
Total all fibers	47,003	11,612	86	285	566	714	1,547	1,332	1,737	1,822	1,748	1,397	1,903	2,344	2,055	2,503	2,217	2,270	1,801

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 24.—Fabric deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric

Fiber and fabric	1970	1971	1971									1972							
			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	1,000 square yards																		
Wool																			
Blanketing	2,336	1,225	0	100	164	215	144	90	183	165	164	71	217	236	277	281	268	276	348
Flannel	16	526	0	0	0	0	55	32	110	143	186	143	144	10	15	3	5	0	0
Frieze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	76	90	50	79	38
Gabardine	2,158	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	115	184	50	281	190	81	140	111	38	0
Kersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melton	1,379	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	140	87	167	91	127	111	25	2	38
Pile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serge	4,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Tropical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	2	0	2	0	0
Total	10,755	2,367	0	100	164	215	199	122	398	500	674	351	838	690	435	625	461	395	424
Mixed fiber																			
Coton and wool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and cellulosic	45	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	463	594	481	869	265	389
Cotton and noncellulosic	16,825	5,142	202	169	265	69	174	125	123	564	313	98	473	280	577	650	627	1,474	854
Cotton and glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool and noncellulosic	8,555	1,765	0	0	0	96	204	312	191	367	472	277	382	892	375	205	304	447	6
Wool and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, wool and non-cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellulosic and non-cellulosic	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25,425	6,918	202	169	265	165	396	437	314	931	785	375	855	1,635	1,546	1,336	1,816	2,186	1,249
Cotton																			
Total	45,671	10,194	-11	85	477	893	1,446	1,263	1,739	1,703	2,015	2,472	1,984	2,605	1,924	2,543	1,941	2,131	903
Man-made																			
Cellulosic																			
Total	179	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	7	3	97	0	1
Non-cellulosic																			
Total	5,419	2,901	13	94	292	141	658	321	552	346	402	107	351	76	259	523	239	283	540
Glass	51	96	-1	0	11	29	31	0	5	15	0	11	-3	7	14	20	3	0	13
Total man-made	5,649	2,999	12	94	304	170	689	321	557	362	402	118	350	83	280	546	339	283	554
Total all fibers	87,500	22,478	203	448	1,210	1,443	2,730	2,143	3,008	3,496	3,876	3,316	4,027	5,013	4,185	5,050	4,557	4,995	3,130

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 25.—Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn, and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year		1971				1972		Change	
	1970	1971	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.-	Apr.-June	Jan.-June 1972 to Jan.-June 1971	Apr.-June 1972 to Apr.-June 1971
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
						Tops				
United Kingdom	175.7	145.9	39.0	37.7	33.1	36.4	41.0	42.8	+9.3	+13.5
France	224.7	243.2	63.7	63.1	50.9	65.5	69.9	68.3	+9.0	+8.2
Japan	329.4	306.2	73.0	76.7	78.3	78.0	76.9	82.2	+6.3	+7.2
Italy	145.3	119.3	31.1	30.4	26.0	33.1	35.5	34.8	+14.3	+14.5
United States	106.5	72.3	20.1	19.8	16.3	15.9	19.8	23.6	+8.8	+19.2
West Germany	94.4	108.9	25.6	26.0	27.1	30.2	30.6	27.6	+12.8	+6.2
Belgium	54.7	37.5	10.4	9.7	8.2	9.3	9.7	9.3	-5.5	-4.1
Australia	40.8	29.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.5	8.8	+7.2	+17.3
Uruguay	32.8	31.3	10.1	8.8	3.5	8.4	7.3	8.6	-15.9	-2.3
Netherlands	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	1,204.4	1,094.6	280.6	279.8	250.9	283.7	298.3	306.0	+7.8	+9.4
						Worsted yarn				
United Kingdom	202.6	195.1	50.0	49.2	44.1	52.0	51.4	51.8	+4.0	+5.3
Italy	236.1	240.7	56.7	62.4	53.4	68.3	73.6	72.8	+22.9	+16.7
France	224.7	239.6	63.7	63.9	46.1	65.9	66.4	63.7	+2.0	-.3
West Germany	187.0	202.6	50.3	50.3	46.1	56.0	57.8	54.0	+11.1	+7.4
Japan	291.2	292.8	67.2	73.0	75.2	77.2	75.6	81.4	+12.0	+11.5
Belgium	125.9	138.9	35.7	35.9	29.5	37.7	36.8	34.0	-1.1	-5.3
Netherlands	19.0	20.3	5.3	5.3	4.2	5.7	5.3	5.3	---	---
Australia	19.8	19.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.3	4.2	5.3	+5.6	+15.2
Total	1,306.3	1,349.4	333.5	344.6	303.7	368.1	371.1	368.3	+9.0	+6.9
						Woolen yarn				
United Kingdom	297.4	300.5	81.6	80.0	62.6	76.5	74.1	78.0	-5.9	-2.5
Italy	305.6	302.3	75.4	79.8	67.0	80.2	84.2	82.0	+7.1	+2.8
France	90.6	95.0	24.9	26.5	18.5	25.1	26.2	27.3	+4.1	+3.0
West Germany	107.1	104.5	26.9	27.8	23.1	26.9	26.2	23.1	-10.0	-16.9
Japan	109.1	102.5	25.4	27.1	25.6	24.3	25.4	27.8	+1.3	+2.6
Belgium	53.1	60.0	14.3	15.2	13.7	16.8	17.2	17.9	+19.0	+17.8
Netherlands	28.0	28.0	6.8	7.3	6.2	7.7	7.5	7.3	+5.0	---
Australia	41.2	42.3	9.5	10.8	10.8	11.0	8.6	11.2	-2.5	+3.7
Total	1,032.1	1,035.1	264.8	274.4	227.5	268.5	269.4	274.6	+.9	+.1
						Woven fabrics				
	Million square yards	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*		
United States	291.9	183.6	59.9	52.9	35.9	34.6	41.6	46.3	-22.1	-12.5
United Kingdom	277.1	245.8	63.7	62.3	57.6	62.1	58.0	59.3	-6.9	-4.8
Japan	509.1	507.0	116.7	126.2	131.6	132.4	155.2	165.3	+32.0	+31.0
France	180.0	203.4	50.2	54.7	40.9	57.6	57.6	60.0	+12.1	+10.0
West Germany	147.3	153.9	37.1	38.7	35.4	36.1	39.6	36.7	+.7	-5.2
Netherlands	48.1	51.5	12.4	13.3	11.6	12.6	8.1	8.0	-37.4	-39.9
Australia	32.1	26.2	6.9	6.3	6.0	7.1	5.9	7.2	-.7	+14.3
Total	1,485.7	1,371.3	347.0	354.5	319.0	342.5	366.2	382.8	+6.8	+8.0
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	32.4	32.6	8.2	8.6	7.5	8.6	8.2	8.4	-1.2	-2.3
Italy (Mil. lb.)	255.5	249.1	63.9	66.4	54.9	63.9	69.0	67.2	+4.5	+1.2

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 26.—Man-made fibers: Production in the United States and foreign countries[1]

Calendar year	United States			Foreign countries		
				Free World		
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1956	1,148	400	1,548	3,336	236	3,572
1957	1,139	516	1,655	3,468	334	3,802
1958	1,035	490	1,525	3,046	376	3,422
1959	1,167	645	1,812	3,368	557	3,925
1960	1,029	677	1,706	3,603	793	4,396
1961	1,095	751	1,846	3,617	970	4,587
1962	1,272	973	2,245	3,752	1,263	5,015
1963	1,349	1,156	2,505	4,042	1,605	5,647
1964	1,432	1,407	2,839	4,345	2,094	6,439
1965	1,527	1,780	3,307	4,270	2,442	6,712
1966	1,519	2,083	3,602	4,172	3,015	7,187
1967	1,388	2,353	3,741	4,127	3,524	7,651
1968	1,594	3,229	4,824	4,315	4,583	8,898
1969	1,576	3,528	5,104	4,368	5,518	9,886
1970	1,373	3,586	4,959	4,229	6,501	10,730
1971	1,393	4,291	5,684	4,159	7,711	11,870

	Foreign countries			World total		
	Communist Bloc					
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1956	768	43	811	5,252	679	5,931
1957	841	51	892	5,448	901	6,349
1958	933	58	991	5,014	924	5,938
1959	1,002	68	1,070	5,537	1,270	6,807
1960	1,117	78	1,195	5,749	1,548	7,297
1961	1,218	110	1,328	5,930	1,831	7,761
1962	1,291	146	1,437	6,315	2,382	8,697
1963	1,353	181	1,534	6,744	2,942	9,686
1964	1,468	226	1,694	7,245	3,727	10,972
1965	1,562	302	1,864	7,359	4,524	11,883
1966	1,679	385	2,064	7,370	5,483	12,853
1967	1,793	466	2,259	7,308	6,343	13,651
1968	1,876	533	2,409	7,785	8,345	16,131
1969	1,904	660	2,564	7,848	9,706	17,554
1970	1,967	827	2,794	7,569	10,914	18,483
1971	2,037	994	3,031	7,589	12,996	20,585

[1] Excludes textile glass fiber. [2] Totals were made before data were rounded.

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